British Packet AND ARGENTINE NEWS.

☞ Printed at No. 75, Calle La Merced, and published every Saturday at 2 o'clock p.m. at the Commercial Rooms, No. 59 Calle Mayo, where Subscriptions are received, and where advertisements and communications may be left.

Price 30$ per Quarter, delivered in Town by the Carriers; and 35$ per Quarter when remitted to any Foreign Port by the Office: it being understood that they will be punctually forwarded by every opportunity. Single Number 3$.

☞ Advertisements received till Friday at noon, and inserted with the greatest care and attention at the following rates:

Not exceeding six lines, one insertion, 3$; three insertions, 5$; and each subsequent insertion, 12 rials. Those exceeding six lines will be charged in proportion.

Notices from the National Authorities, Consular Notices on subjects of general interest, Notices as to Public Schools, Churches, Hospitals, Benevolent and Beneficent Societies, &c.—*gratis*.

(No. 1302.) BUENOS AYRES, SATURDAY, AUGUST 16, 1851. [*Established in* 1826.]

Foreign Intelligence.

ENGLAND.

The Great Exhibition.

»Among the suggestive thoughts which to each man's mind the interior of the Crystal Palace will supply, next to those diversities of industrial character which the preservation of nationalities indicates, comes a profound conviction of mutual dependence and of the necessity for a free interchange of good offices. We speak not only of good offices between the people of different countries, but also of those between classes of each community engaged in different descriptions of employment. That has all along been pointed out as one main object and tendency of the Exhibition. The influence of the peaceful arts in drawing together the bonds of brotherhood among mankind is one of those admitted propositions which it would be idle to dilate upon; but when we look over the contents of the Crystal Palace in the light of that idea, so many important views and illustrations of its theoretic truth present themselves, that we feel we shall be doing no unacceptable service in inviting attention to this new medium of survey. Let us take our own department of raw produce as an example, and see how far it stands upon its own proper basis, or is dependent upon the products of other climates and the contributions of other industries. In minerals our coal and iron fields are regarded as the main stays of our manufacturing system, and as rendering us, not only superior to, but independent of foreigners. Yet without the finer descriptions of steel and iron which we import from the north of Europe and the south of Asia, from near the equator and the pole, Sheffield would ill sustain its reputation in cutlery. Let any one who thinks we can afford to despise the aid of other countries in minerals look at those remarkable specimens of Prussian artillery and armour in the nave—let him go into the Belgian or French or Russian or American departments of raw produce, and he will see that the coal and iron fields of England are not the only ones that yield their products to human skill and labour. He will find that by the infinite variety of quality with which she has endowed the same class of substances nature has provided for an almost equal variety of application to useful purposes, and that the iron ores and coal measures of the world are arranged in such a manner and imbued with such properties as to involve no antagonism of interests. But, looking only to the dependence of our mineral treasures upon the assistance of other departments of our native industry for their development, what do we find? To work our mines in safety and with economy we must have recourse to *the capitalist and consult the laws of physical science. The engineer must bring* his steam power and his machinery, as witness those models of our great subterranean works with which the Exhibition abounds. To ventilate the mine and protect from explosions the life of the miner, the natural philosopher employs his ingenuity in the invention of safety lamps and other devices. Let the visitor consider, for instance, the various methods of fusing metals adopted in practice, and how our experience herein is enlarged by comparison and by scientific research. Take as illustrations of the aids thus afforded the process of separating tungsten from tin, or silver from lead—both exemplified in Hyde-park, and showing how indispensable the chymist is to the miner. In the raw produce of the vegetable kingdom the lesson of mutual dependence is preached with equal force. Our own country does not supply us with the requisite quantity of food for our swarming population; and see how external aid comes to our rescue. From nearly every quarter of the globe, from the shores of the Black Sea and the Indian Ocean, and across the Atlantic, not wheat and barley alone, but all kinds of cereals are sent. Australia, America, and Russia take the foremost position in supplying us with a sufficiency of daily bread, and the agriculturist will do well to examine the fine samples of seed which they send, and inquire whether some of them might not be introduced with advantage into our climate. But food forms a small portion of our dependence in respect of vegetable products. Wood, an article of primary importance to us, comes to the Great Exhibition from India, the Canadas, the West Indies, and New Zealand. We have also flax and hemp fibres and their substitutes in great varieties, and cotton from wherever it can be grown, to supply the demands of our gigantic manufactures. From the exuberant vegetation of the East we draw drugs to cure our bodily ailments, dyes to ornament our textile fabrics, resins and other substances to fulfil an infinite number of useful purposes connected with the complicated wants of an advanced civilization. Who will say, then, after such a survey, that our agricultural system can be made an independent branch of national industry, or that the variety of produce which the diversified climates and soils of the earth yield are likely to involve any one country in a ruinous competition with its neighbour? From the experience of the Exhibition it is evident that a time will soon arrive when the cotton planters of America will be only protected in the markets of Liverpool and Manchester by the superior energy and skill which they can bring to bear upon the cultivation of their crops; and if this is a necessity which nature has imposed with reference to the raw material of our principal manufacture, shall we contravene it in the still higher department which relates to the food of the people? But let us glance for a moment at the illustration which the Crystal Palace furnishes of the dependence of our native agriculture upon other departments of labour and invention. Let the assistance which superior mechanism in the shape of implements gives be considered, the vast intelligence and ingenuity brought to bear upon the business of husbandry by a class of people not immediately connected with it, and the saving of labour which thence arises. The attentive spectator will also bear in mind how chymistry is struggling to solve the mysterious laws by which the vital properties of the soil are preserved and invigorated. He will not fail to observe, too, the peculiar significance of inventions like that of the Chevalier Claussen, by which the supply of raw produce to the manufacturing world is thrown open to the energy of the British farmer, and flax cultivation, a most important accessory to our agricultural system, rendered profitable and easy. Of the products of the animal kingdom it is unnecessary to say much, though the field of reflection which they open up is not less instructive than those which we have already been considering. What should we do without wool from Germany and Australia? without silk from Italy and other warmer climates than our own? without oil and spermaceti and whalebone from the whale fisheries of distant seas? without such dyes as cochineal and purifying substances like isinglass? In the remote regions of the world where these and similar materials are produced no manufacturing industry exists to absorb them and give them value; but our merchants, urged by the demands of an enterprising and laborious community, scour earth and ocean to obtain them, and in the Exhibition they may be seen applied to those uses which a beneficent Providence intended them to serve. Nothing in these days is allowed to waste. The hides of the immense herds that feed upon the Pampas and prairies of South America are imported into England, and even the substance of sheep reared in the Australian bush is either converted into tallow or preserved as food for use at sea.

We leave it to visitors themselves to follow out each according to his own peculiar turn of mind, this view of the Exhibition, which we have endeavoured in one great department of our industrial system faintly to shadow forth. They will readily perceive the extension of which the subject is capable, and the admirable harmony which it illustrates. If they turn to the division of machinery, they will not fail to observe how it adapts itself to the character of the raw material and to its conversion into a manufactured state; how to supply the demand, it has itself become an important branch of manufacture now, while science determines its capabilities, practice and the daily wants of life give it its direction. Our manufacturers they will find exploring and ransacking the whole world for raw produce, disregarding distance in that respect, but leaning on the mechanical genius of the country and cultivating a close intimacy with chymistry and science. They will watch with interest how materials are combined and fashioned, how substitutes are eagerly sought after, and how the departments of taste and the fine arts are constantly invaded by an influence which is for ever reproducing their products in a cheaper form. Throughout the whole round of our industrial system they will be able to see how little, modified as it has been by circumstances and the influences of national character, we interfere with the due development of those various forms which the other civilized communities of the earth have chosen as the most profitable in which to embark their labour and their resources. The Great Exhibition teaches that in the artificial as in *the natural world »all are but parts of one great whole,»* and that amid the chances and changes of life the workings of a mysterious power are still abundantly visible, supplying the deficiencies of one country or class by the superabundance of another, assigning to each people its own appropriate sphere of action and usefulness, and directing the general system of human industry without reference to those fanciful rivalries which have so *often* awakened the jealousies and alarm of politicians.—*Times.*

Pyramids in England—» Among the curiosities of the Great Exhibition, *the Builder*, mentions the model of a *Great Victoria Pyramid*, connected with a great national Cemetery on Working Common, and designed to contain 5,000,000 coffins, and when completed to be 100 feet higher than the great Pyramid of Egypt. A section exhibits 94 stages of catacombs, on the base of 18 acres, which, multiplied by the several stages, will realize nearly 1000 acres, to be redeemed from the cloud-land over head»

Thanks to the British clipper »*Rhondah,*» we are in possession of the »Liverpool Courier» of the 11th June, that is two days later than our dates by the Mail Steamers.

Recent news from the Cape of Good Hope give a very sombre picture of the situation of the Colony, and speak of the Caffre war as only about to begin.

Ireland. It appears from an Official account published, that the military force in that quarter had been reduced from 26,000 to 18,000 men; in consequence of the quiet and improved condition of the Country. Some symptoms of the potato blight, had made their appearance in certain districts, particularly in the neighbourhood of Ennis.

Mr. Shiel, the distinguished Irish Barrister, and late Master of the Mint, died in May last at Florence, whither he had removed, in the capacity of British Minister, in consequence of his declining health. As an effective debater in the House of Commons Mr. Shiel has left few equals.

France The excitement arising from the President's speech at Dijon, in which he denounced, the monarchical tendency of the majority of the Chamber, still continued the leading topic of discussion—A bloodless duel had taken place between the Prince of Canino and Baron de Rossi, son of the unfortunate Minister of Pius Ninth, assassinated at an early stage of the late revolution.

Papal States. The latest accounts from Rome represent the breach between the French army of occupation and the Roman populace, as becoming wider and wider. It is even asserted that the Republican party has great influence, and that a new out-break may be expected on the first favorable opportunity. In these circumstances some of the Parisian journals begin to insist on the necessity of strong reinforcements for the army of occupation.

Portugal. Movements and counter-movements continue to be the order of the day; and Saldanha in power appears more helpless than Saldanha the rebel Chief.

LE PREDOUR CONVENTIONS.

Although the reports respecting their ratification appear premature, for we now understand the Commission would not present its decision to the Chambers until about the beginning of July, still; under the impression we will soon have important news on the subject, we consider it our duty to record the Documents themselves, for the information and satisfaction of our readers.

»CONVENTION.

for re-establishing perfect relations of friendship between France and the Argentine Confederation.

H. E. the President of the French Republic, and H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, Encharged with the Foreign Relations of the Argentine Confederation, desiring to terminate the existing differences and to re-establish perfect relations of friendship, in conformity with the desires manifested by the two Governments; the French Government having declared that it has no private or interested view, and no other wish than to see the peace and independence of the states of the Plate established with security, such as they are recognised by treaties, have named for this purpose as their Plenipotentiaries, viz.:—

H. E the President of the French Republic, Rear-Admiral Fortuné Le Prédour, and H. E. the Governor and Captain General of the Province of Buenos Ayres, H. E. the Minister of Foreign Relations, Member of the Supreme Court of Justice, Doctor Don Felipe Arana, who, after having communicated their respective full powers, and found them in good and due form, have agreed upon the following:

Art. 1st—The Argentine Government, in accordance with its ally, will adhere to an immediate suspension of hostilities between the Oriental forces of the city of Montevideo and those of the country districts, as soon as said suspension of hostilities has been signed by its ally at the proper period.

Art. 2nd—The suspension of hostilities being agreed upon, as established in the preceding article, it is accorded that the Plenipotentiary of the French Republic will reclaim from the Government of Montevideo the immediate disarmament of the foreign legion, and of all other foreigners that may be found under arms and form the garrison of the city of Montevideo, or that may be with arms in any other part of the Oriental Republic, and that the act and conditions of the execution of said disarmament shall be regulated by the ally of the Argentine Government; in accordance with the French Negotiator in the convention that concerns him.

Art. 3rd—When the disarmament, stipulated in the preceding article, in accordance with the ally of the Confederation, begins to be effected, the Argentine army that exists in the Oriental territory, less a division equal in number to the whole of the French troops, and to a fourth part of the marines of the French squadron, will be retired upon the Uruguay, where it will remain till the disarmament having been completely effected, the French Plenipotentiary may so communicate to the ally of the Confederation. The Argentine army will then pass to the right bank of the Uruguay. The division excepted will continue as an auxiliary of the ally of the Argentine Confederation, till the French troops return to Europe, which will take place, at the farthest, within two months after the Argentine army has retired to the right bank of the Uruguay.

Art. 4th—The French Government having, on the 16th June 1849, raised the blockade which it had established before the ports of Buenos Ayres, engages also to raise, simultaneously with the suspension of hostilities, the blockade of the ports of the Oriental Republic, to evacuate the island of Martin Garcia, to restore the Argentine Vessels of war that are in its possession, as far as may be possible, in the same state in which they were taken, and to salute the flag of the Argentine Confederation with twenty one guns.

Art. 5th—The two contracting parties will deliver to their respective owners all the merchant vessels with their cargoes, taken during the blockade. As to the vessels and cargoes that may have been sold, the sums arising from the sale will be delivered to their lawful proprietors.

Art. 6th—The Government of the French Republic recognises that the navigation of the River Parana, is an interior navigation of the Argentine Confederation, and subject only to its laws and regulations, the same as that of the Uruguay in common with the Oriental State.

Art. 7th—The French Government having declared, that it is fully admitted and recognised, that the Argentine Republic is in the unquestionable possession and enjoyment of all the rights, both of peace and of war, that belong to an independent State; and that, if the course of events which have taken place in the Oriental Republic, has placed the allied powers under the necessity of momentarily interrupting the exercise of the right of war, on the part of the Argentine Republic, it is fully admitted, that the principles under which they have acted, would in analogous circumstances have been applicable to France and to Great Britain; it is agreed that the Argentine Government, in view of this declaration, reserves its right to discuss it on a fitting opportunity, in the part relative to the application of the principle, without this discussion giving room to ulterior reclamations of indemnifications for consummated acts.

Art. 8th—If the Government of Montevideo should refuse to dismiss the foreign troops, and in particular to disarm those that form part of the garrison of Montevideo, or should it unnecessarily delay the execution of the measure, the Plenipotentiary of the French Republic will declare that he has received orders to cease all further intervention, and will in consequence retire, in case his recommendations and representations should prove ineffectual.

Art. 9th—The Argentine Government having declared, that it will conclude this convention, provided its ally, H. E Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, should previously consent to it, which for the Government of the Confederation is an indispensable condition of any settlement of the existing differences, it has proceeded to solicit his consent, and the Government of the French Republic has arranged with the said ally of the Confederation the convention that concerns him. The Argentine Government having obtained this consent, and the French Government having concluded this convention, the present is proceeded with and concluded.

Art. 10th.—The Argentine Government having declared, *spontaneously* and in conformity with its *constant* principles, that it does not consider the points relative to the domestic affairs of the latter Republic, of the competence of the Argentine Government, but of that of the Government of the Oriental Republic of the Uruguay, those points remain for the decision of His Excellency Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, in the convention that he will make with the French Government.

Art. 11th—It is understood that the titles and denominations given in each of the texts of the two copies of this convention, to the authorities of the Oriental Republic, do not impose any obligation upon the two contracting parties, since the Government of the French Republic recognises as Government of Montevideo, the authority that governs there, and does not see in H. E. Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe more than the simple character of Brigadier, and the Argentine Government recognises H.E. Brigadier Don Manuel Oribe, as President of the Oriental State of the Uruguay, and sees no more than a *de facto* authority in that which commands in Montevideo.

Art. 12th.—By means of this convention, a perfect friendship between the French Government and that of the Argentine Confederation, re-establishes the former state of good understanding and cordiality.

Art. 13th—The present convention will be ratified by the Argentine Government within fifteen days after the presentation of the ratification by the Government of the French Republic, and the two ratifications will be exchanged.

In testimony whereof, the Plenipotentiaries have signed and sealed the present convention. In Buenos Ayres the 31st day of August, in the year of Our Lord 1850.

[Signed] F. Le Predour.
[Signed] Felipe Arana.

(»Gaceta Mercantil,» 21st. June 1851.)

The convention with President Oribe is an echo of the preceding, with a few specialities, of which the following are the most important:—

That the arms taken from the foreigners in Montevideo, are to be deposited in the hands of the French Admiral, on board the squadron, to be delivered to the new Government, appointed in terms of the convention.

That the Government of Montevideo may expel such Argentine subjects, as might compromise the good understanding between the two Republics.

A simultaneous election of Representatives to be made throughout all the depart-

ments ; these Representatives to name the new President, in terms of the Constitution ; General Oribe engaging to abide by the result of said nomination.

And, in case said convention should be rejected by the Government in Montevideo, General Oribe concedes anew a full and complete amnesty to all pacific French Residents, both of Town and Country.

Said convention bears date, Cerrito de la Victoria, 15th September 1850, and is signed by Admiral Le Predour and Carlos G. Villademoros, Minister of Foreign Affairs.

MONTEVIDEO—Our dates by the "Rifleman" are to the 12th inst. The following items are from the Comercio del Plata.

August 3d—Contains little besides a capticus commentary on the proclamation of President Oribe. Accustomed as they now are to the inflated and grandiloquent style of the *Regenerators*, it is not to be wondered at that they should find it tame and insipid ; but the head and front of its offending is, that it makes no mention of their Imperial allies. All people of *ton* must henceforth show due deference to the *Baron de Gratty* and the Imperialists.

August 5th—The so-styled Government, on the night of the 3d, notified the French Chargé d'Affaires, that the armistice negotiated by Admiral Le Predour, in May 1849, would cease to be obligatory, as soon as due notification had been made to the opposite party. For once the name of Admiral Le Predour is mentioned with a *semblance* of respect and gratitude ; "for, says the Comercio, if during 20 months there has been a great and precious economy of blood, Montevideo will not forget that it is indebted for this blessing to the humane sentiments of Rear-Admiral Le Predour."

We know through a different channel that Admiral Le Predour transmitted the notification to President Oribe ; adding that the French troops under his command would take no part in any new hostilities, or in defence of the Town of Montevideo, in case of any attack upon it by the legal forces.

Letters from Rio Grande announce that Lieutenant Osorio had arrived at Orqueta, on the 22d July, after having discharged the mission confided to him by Count Caxias near the person of Urquiza, as to the nature or object of the mission, "deponent sayeth not."

Colonel Freire is spoken of as on the frontier, at the head of the Oriental emigrants ; and on the 27th Baron de Yavahy was said to be at the Yaguaron, ready to pass with the forces under his command ; but whether to fight or *plunder* does not appear. The illustrious Colonel's "*chant* is decidedly in the latter line, when it can be done with safety. Of the same date the Count de Caxias was at the Passo las Piedras, near the Yaguaron ; still there is no evidence that any Imperial forces had actually passed, although some vague reports to that effect had got into circulation.

The "Alfonso" and "Recife" were both in port, but supposed about to ascend the river, Commodore Grenfell in the *Cormer*.

The Steamer "Emperatriz" arrived on the morning of the 4th, bringing dates from Rio Janeiro to the 22d, and Rio Grande to the 31st. Nothing of importance had occurred in the Capital. From Rio Grande 8 sick only 4 deaths had taken place from yellow fever. The Minister of War was unwell, and his place filled provisionally by that of Finances.

The Rio Grande papers are filled with the receptions accorded to Count Caxias. A steamer had left Pelotas for the Yaguaron, with orders to cause all slaves to be removed inland.

On the 24th the "Da Francisca" and "Da Januaria" were under sailing orders for Montevideo.

The town of San Francisco, California, has again been the prey of another dreadful conflagration, by which half the city is said to have perished, and property to the amount of 13,000,000 dollars.

It appears that a wanton indignity had been offered to the arms of the Argentine Vice-Consul in Rio Grande. We can sympathise with the painful sensation it must occasion to the many subjects of the Empire resident in this Capital. Fortunately General Rosas is too magnanimous to allow reprisals of that dastardly description.

A new periodical, "La Defensa," has made its appearance, under the auspices of Don Jose Luis Bustamante.

August 6th—According to letters from Rio Grande to the 31st ult., no decisive step had been taken up to that date ; but preparations on a *vast scale* are reported in progress.

H. B. M. Steamer Geyser arrived on the morning of the 5th having left Rio on the 30th, a few hours after the arrival of the Mail steamer "Prince," that sailed from Southampton on the 2d. July. The "Prince" brought no public mail, but some letters, and periodicals to the date mentioned.

The North American steamer "Susquehanna" had also arrived at Rio on the 26th, conveying the new Minister Plenipotentiary, and Secretary of Legation to that Court, and the Honourable Mr Pendleton, late Chargé d'Affaires near this Government.

A letter from Madeira, of date the 2d. July, brought by the "Susquehanna," announced that the news had reached there of the French Assembly's having authorized the Government of the Republic to ratify the Le-Predour Conventions. We may accept it, at least as the "shadow of the coming event."

A second intimation had been made by the Chief of Police to D. Carlos Guido, to quit the Empire within the term of 15 days, under the penalty of being forcibly expelled.

The Imperial authorities have had a new collision with the French Consul at Maranon. A second time the French flag, with a *previous protestation of innocence*, will doubtless enhance the dignity of the Imperial Cabinet.

The British Steamer *Sharpshooter* had captured the Brazilian Schooner Brig *Piratini* on the 24th, with 94 Slaves on board.

August 7th—The most prominent feature in this number, is the Proclamation of Suarez and Battle to the Army of the Capital. Strange that in so classic a document, not a word is addressed to the Orientals !! This is in still worse taste than the omission of the Imperial allies of Urquiza by President Oribe, on a similar occasion.

In an alleged correspondence from Rio Janeiro some late hints are dealt out to Admiral Le-Predour, Mr. Southern and Mr. Gore, as suspected partisans of General Rosas ; with a little *soft soap* to Admiral Reynolds, in the hope, doubtless, of converting him into a second Purvis.

On the preceding day, a few shots had been exchanged between the advanced posts of the besiegers and besieged, in sort of practical intimation that the armistice had ceased to exist.

August 8th—DISASTER AT COLONIA, such is the ominous prelude of the new era of *Regeneration*. It is "vinegar to the teeth and smoke to the eyes" of the *Comercio*. In the number before us we have a long sermon, but from it we learn, that a fight took place on the 2d Instant. The insurgents are stated by the *Comercio* at from 40 to 50. Of these 15 perished in the assault; a few escaped by unusual paths ; of the "Division *Berteega*; 15 others met a watery grave, despite the presence of their Imperial allies; and the rest are supposed to have fled or concealed themselves.

August 9th—The Batteries of the centre and right [of the Cerrito] fired 3 guns, 18 pounders, on some groups that ventured too near; and the infantry of the Town acknowledged the compliment, by firing a few shots.

A dreadful conflagration had taken place among the Chinese Shipping in the river Kiang, on the 1st January. The number of craft destroyed is estimated by some at 30,000; and more than 70,000 dead bodies had been taken from the river. The details are horrible beyond description.

August 10th—The Despatch of Commandant Moreno, giving an account of the recapture of the town of Colonia; with a swaggering commentary by the Comercio, justifying *anticipated reprisals*. An affecting appeal is made to the mass of impartial foreigners who regard the excesses of "savagery and barbarism;"—to which we call the special attention of the Captain and crew of the *Bertoga*. The remarks are applicable to, and perhaps intended, in an indirect way, for their Imperial ears.—Nothing new had occurred on the lines on the preceding day.

A severe reprimand is administered to the "Defensor," for having re-produced the paragraph from the Jornal do Commercio of Rio Janeiro, respecting the ratification of the Le-Predour Conventions.

August 12th—News from the army, that is, from Urquiza and the *Baron de Gratty*, to the 28th July. On the following day the army was to march from Passandu. More recent accounts represent Urquiza at Entre Rio Pelado on the 4th Instant. Villalba Commandant of Mercedes had been substituted in the command of that district by D. Felipe Frejeiro; by order of President Oribe.

Hornos is reported to have returned from Brazil with a squadron of cavalry and some infantry, no numbers given, and was said to be somewhere in the department of Salto. On the 10th and 11th nothing new had taken place on the line. The Basques and the Italians were the parties on duty : the Orientals make little figure in that service.

A decree of the 16th, signed by Urquiza, awards a monumental record to the memory of General San Martin. The *Regenerators* ingeniously enough attempt to "feather their nest" with the posthumous fame of that illustrious patriot. They should read the fable of the *ass in the lions skin*, or the *goose decked out in the plumage of the peacock*.

PERIODICAL LITERATURE.

"By Allah, yes:—
The voice of truth and innocence is bold,
And never yet was mute, that fear'd none names."

The national sentiment has been stirred up to its lowest depths by passing events; and the public press, like a faithful mirror, gives back the very form and image of the times. The champions of the pen have assumed a new tone and attitude; and in the pages of the "Gaceta Mercantil," several of the more daring and intrepid stand forth unmasked, and hurl a stern defiance in the face of an ignominious foe.

In the debates of the Chamber we have long been familiar with the terse and sparkling eloquence of Dr. Lorenzo Torres; his *legal arguments* pointed with a sarcastic raillery, that tickles the fancy, whilst the barb of conviction is transfixing the judgment.

In the article alluded to, occupying some ten columns of the "Gaceta Mercantil" of the 4th Instant, we have the same unmistakeable characteristics; and those who have had the privilege of listening to his forensic appeals, when Ouseley and Deffaudis, for example, were the subjects of *dissection*, do not require to read the name of the author. The lash that excoriated the interventors, is applied with no sparing hand to the traitor renegado Urquiza, his foreign allies, and parasytic adulators. If composed of ordinary flesh and blood, they must quail under the fac-similes presented in the following paragraphs; which like genuine diamonds, retain their innate brilliancy, even when detached from the gorgeous whole of which they form a part.

"We are well aware that envy and ambition urge him on; that he is actuated by a mortal hatred to the Argentines; and that, incapable of organization and principles, he merely wishes to finish with the meritorious Province of Buenos Ayres, and with all the rest of the Argentine Confederation, where he purposes to establish his reign of terror and blood.

Fortunately his deeds have refused him to us long ago, and all the Argentines are decided rather to succumb, than allow ourselves to be vanquished, or destroyed. Those principles he recently invokes to justify his treason, after a day has not passed during his Government in Entre-Rios, that he has not marked by some act of barbarity, by some attack on social guarantees.

Let the Argentines bear in mind, that said new hero, whom the ruthless unitarians, Tetrads and Segui deify in their periodicals, was he who recently, after the battle of Vences consented to rip open the prisoners, and thrust his foot into their entrails, remarking that it was the best cure for the cramp.

Let the Argentines bear in mind, that it is only a few days ago, and when his press was attempting to deify him, that he made himself master, by the most infamous means, of almost all the lands of the Province of Entre-Rios.

Let the Argentines bear in mind,that in the unfortunate Province of Entre-Rios, no proprietor could kill his cattle, but had to sell them to him at the price he chose to give.

Let the Argentines bear in mind, that Urquiza himself, in a pamphlet intituled "Six days with General Urquiza," published by the ruthless unitarian Angel Rios, boasted that he was the guardian of all the Entre-Rianos, and that he did not allow them the free use of their property, unless preceded by his special permission.

Finally let them bear in mind the assassinations ordered to be perpetrated with the lance in his presence by that traitor, and they may then judge if like unfortunate country has been secure in Entre-Rios, or if, on the contrary, life and property were for him an object of contempt, and that only served him to extend his terror and satiate his ambition.

Meanwhile this man, whose numberless crimes I refrain from enumerating; this man, who exceeds in barbarity all tyrants ancient and modern, calls the illustrious General Rosas a tyrant.

And of what acts does he accuse him before the world ? General Rosas, upright as well as merciful, has always shown his justice to be inflexible, that for him there are no privileged classes, and that we are all equal before the Law.

Would to God General Rosas, rigid as he is in the application of the law, had been so also in exercising an act of national justice, hanging the infamous traitor Urquiza on a gallows on the first of his treasons. It would have saved much blood, and nations justice would have been vindicated. But General Rosas, abounding in clemency, and with the hope that said traitor, who affected contrition, might repent, granted him a life which he now turns against that of the Nation.

And how does he turn it ? By allying himself with the Brazilian Empire, a Nation that, by enacting a previous declaration of war, has become a public robber, because for a nation to commit hostilities without having declared war is an effective act of robbery.

But despite that alliance the Argentines have nothing to fear. They reckon with the valiant and virtuous General Rosas, with that eminent citizen who has given so many days of glory to our Country ; with that Republican who, with sublime virtue and disinterestedness, has been devoted to our defence, regardless of himself, his family and his fortune.

Let the traitor Urquiza say what he may against the illustrious General Rosas. His public and glorious acts repel with contempt his dastardly calumnies.

.....

The illustrious General Rosas has never required, nor does he require immoral men, such as Terrada and Segui the initiators of the organization, and as Baron de Gratty, who is now the jewel of Urquiza, and who when he could scarcely drag along, overwhelmed with the debts that weighed upon his Baronecy.

All the three requested General Rosas to give them occupation ; but he, with that intuitive knowledge he possesses of the human heart, tested our three heroes, and declined employing them, because there was nothing he could confide to their notorious immorality.

The traitor Urquiza, adding insult to the ferocity wherewith he treats his countrymen, has thought proper to constitute these three men the echo of the public opinion of Entre-Rios, thus humbling the natives of that Province, who, with the sacrifice of their prerogatives, see the opinion of their Representatives suffocated, whilst these three dastards alone speak, whose want of national sentiment the traitor supplies by money.

These are the three famous Apostles, whom the traitor Urquiza has commissioned, to proclaim his protection to public instruction, his respect to the security of life and property, his patronage of the useful arts and sciences.

In the mean time, whilst these new Apostles preach to and insult the unfortunate Entre-Rios, misery and dejection may be read in the countenances of its virtuous inhabitants ; because, without property and prospect for their children, without security for their lives and property, they see the most brutal acts committed, such as the assassination of the son of Dr. Perez Pena, because he asked the loan of a scholar and did not repay it, whilst his own son, Ubaldino, who murdered another and robbed him of ounces of gold, is at liberty in Entre-Rios ; whilst the property of Don Jose Rosas, on he tears it whenever he wishes to possess himself of what belongs to others.

This Nero, who has appropriated to himself all the cruelties of known tyrants ; this Nero, who respects not even the nuptial bed, for, as if it were a crime to have a handsome wife, he plunges the poor husband into a dungeon, is he who now rebels against General Rosas and the whole Nation, proclaiming principles which in his heart he detests.

And with what elements does he reckon ? What is his capacity ? Brave *towards assets*, it is not the Brazilians he reckons, with those Brazilians whom we vanquished. When we were powerful than we are at present, with those Brazilians who, after a long struggle, have been conquered by aiding the ruthless unitarians, when, allied with England and France, they were threatening and waging war against us, without respecting means, and the principles admitted by all civilized Nations.

.....

Let the ruthless unitarians of Montevideo and Montecido, ally themselves if they think proper with Brazil; what can they do against us ? Nothing, unless forceful men do immense execution, valiant by character, from the bravery of its sons, and from the glory that it has to defend, directed moreover by the prudence and valor of the illustrious citizen, General Don Juan Manuel de Rosas !"

BUENOS AYRES.

Reports and incidents crowd on the heels of each other with such rapidity, that the editorial task of investigating, classifying and recording them, has ceased to be an easy or enviable task. The rumour of Sunday evening, that the French Assembly had authorised the Government of the Republic to proceed with the ratification of the Le Predour Conventions, turns out a mere hoax, practised by some Madeira wag, on the "Jornal do Comercio" of Rio Janeiro ; which so rapidly with which it travelled from that distant island to the shores of the Plate, leaving a pungent though evanescent impression in its course, affords a striking illustration of the might and majesty of steam.

The following article from the "Paysa" of the 20th June, a deservedly popular and accredited Journal of Paris, shows the actual position of the question, as affected by the reports of Urquiza's rebellion. It deserves a careful perusal on more than one account. The incidental mention made of the proceedings and protestations of Pacheco Obes involve an enigma, that time only can elucidate ; and if in reality *ostracised* by Urquiza and his clique, as there is good reason to believe, he may, in his pub lic character of Representative of the Montevideans near the French Government, lead his opponents a dance, that will make the ears of the regenerators tingle. If Rivera and Pacheco Obes are not to be actors, and leading actors too, we venture to predict that, at one stage or other, they will have at first or last a foul plot, and beat concerted measures of Urquiza and Suarez, with their Imperial allies to boot.

Paris, June 20th 1851.

"The commission of the Plate has decided, as we had conselled it, to disregard the alleged idea which was brought from South America by the "Teviot."

The Agents of Montevideo, who have constituted themselves the responsible Editors of the new Government, have we have doubted of their good faith. God forbid !

We have merely said that the revolt of General Urquiza, were it true, ought not in any degree to affect the Convention previously signed by Admiral Le-Predour, in the name of France, with Rosas and Oribe; that it would at once be little creditable for us, and little expedient to avail ourselves of the momentary embarrassments of one of the contracting parties, to set aside the compact to which we had assented in good faith and with the best intentions. When Admiral Mackau concluded with the Argentine Government the treaty of the 29th October 1840, Rosas was placed in circumstances much more critical than those in which it is alleged he is at present. Seven provinces of the Confederation were in revolt against the authority of Buenos Ayres : the Oriental State with an army supported by our money and assisted by our fleet. Meanwhile the treaty concluded at that time was much less explicit, and less favourable to us than the convention remitted by Admiral Le Predour.

Rosas was then aware of that formidable coalition supported by France. After this great levy of armed men what imports the revolt of General Urquiza ? Rosas has around him a veteran army of forty thousand men ; the province of Entre-Rios, governed by Urquiza has not more than forty thousand inhabitants. Whilst the adversaries of the Argentine Government are devoid of money as well as devoid of men, there is in the public coffers of Buenos Ayres a surpius of more than forty million of paper dollars, about thirteen million of francs.

Thus the revolt of Urquiza, even should it be realized, will be of little consequence. What made us doubt of its existence, what makes us still doubt of it, is, that it is announced not as having taken place, but only as about to take place on the 25th of May. In truth, what faith can be adjudged to a hare-brained conspiracy before its explosion?

And then, consider this date, 25th of May! The mail-packets of South America all leave towards the end of the month. The April packet announces to us the revolt of Urquiza as about to happen. This news, so hazardous in all cases, was sufficient to suspend the labours of the commission. Now it is impossible that the packet that left in the end of May could give the news of this revolt of the 25th of May, announced a month before. It would then compel the commission of the Plate to suspend all decision till the arrival of the June packet. At these moments other obstacles, other causes of delay may present themselves. It may happen, for example, that the levy of troops as much talked of by Urquiza may be effected, and that it may also be repressed by the overwhelming forces Rosas has at his disposal. There may be summary executions, terrible acts of vengeance, sanguinary repressions, as takes place in these countries after every civil war. They will naturally not fail to exaggerate the cruelty of Rosas, the better to advance their cause in Europe.

If not on this, it will be on some other account; pretexts will never be wanting to prevent the conclusion of a peace, necessary to all our interests.

The best thing the commission could do was to disregard it, and it is what it has done. Our commerce, and our emigrant population, and our shipping interest have already suffered too long, from the prolongation of political difficulties, from this continual adjournment of peace, from this infinite hesitation, that plunges us in ever recurring embarrassments.

What have we to do with Rosas and Urquiza? Does it change the question as regards us, that the one declares against the other? What concerns us is, that we require as soon as possible from these intestine quarrels, that our opponents may have no longer have a pretext for compromising themselves, and ruining our interests by their conduct.

The day we no longer protect civil war in these countries, civil war will want aliment, and even temptation. It is always the name of France that serves to perpetuate the quarrel and to revive it when it is extinct. It is no longer the interest it should be so. The result of this game would be, that our commerce and our countrymen could never more recover from their ruin.

Whilst the interest of Montevideo is invoked against the Le-Predour Conventions, the representative of that besieged town in Paris publicly declares that Montevideo has no interest that opposes the ratification of the treaties: the only thing that town asks from us is, to be delivered from our protection, onerous to it as well as to us.

Let General Pacheco-Obes then be taken at his word. Let us retire from Montevideo not only our protection, but all kind of services of which it complains, services that compromise us and ruin it.

The Le-Predour treaties are the only door that remain for us to escape from the lamentable quagmire, of which all the world, friends and foes, complain. Never did a more deplorable result denounce a more erroneous policy.—

The armistice between the forces of President Oribe and the rebel garrison of Montevideo ceased to exist on the 4th Instant; and the maiden brunt of the legal forces with the intruder, under Generals Paz and Gozon, may be said to have taken place at Colonia on the 2d.—The indiscreet zeal of the "Comercio," in its pathetic and deprecatory vindication of the Government of Montevideo, at once shows its complicity in this unnatural family affair, and that the ill-fated dupes were led to calculate on the active cooperation of the Imperial squadron.—There can be no doubt. Instigators and promoters of the bloody conflict, it ex ceeds belief that any thing bearing the name of man should have stood by in stolid indifference, without attempting to render assistance, at least in rescuing their victims from their impending fate. The conduct of the "Bertoog," on the occasion alluded to, may well serve as a salutary and opportune lesson to the minions who stake their fate on so degrading an alliance; and when the hour of need arrives for Urquiza and Garzon, it will be seen that Count Caxias is not less active on the banks of the Yaguaron, *retiring the slaves of the Empire from the frontier*, and afford. ing the Brazil on Yaguaron an opportunity, of *plunda ring the adjacent estabancias!*

We are reluctantly compelled to postpone for this week the notice of several interesting articles, that have appeared in the daily papers of the Capital; in particular the official correspondence with several of the interior Provinces, all of the most cheering and satisfactory nature.

We sincerely congratulate our correspondent T. on the marked success of his poetical *Debut*. The stanzas dedicated to the birth of General Rosas have found an echo in all the daily papers that believe in the Capital; and especially in the Spanish version published in the "Gaceta Mercantil," ample justice has been done both to the author and his production. As loving and loyal subjects we thank Señor la Fuente in humble prose, for his courteous expressions towards our Queen and Country; and should others feel disposed to return the compliment in *kind*, we hereby place our columns at their disposal with rigut good will.—

EXCHANGE—Aug. 15.

Spanish Dollars and Patacons	194
Patriot Doubloons	6 30½
Sovereigns	6 00
Bills on England, per doubloon	30s. per oz.

Currency.... per dol. 23d.

Do. Montevideo, specie	par.
France, per doubloon	81 5 87½ per oz
United States, do.	discount 6 per cent.
Rio Janeiro	par

The highest price of Patriot doubloons during the week 30½

The lowest 29½

The highest rate of Exchange upon England during the week—no transactions

The lowest do.

Permits for shipping specie p. s. s

EXPORTS—Aug. 15.

Hides, duty 1 cent. each.

Dry Montevideo, salvage without hides, @ 8			
Do. 30 lbs., pesado of 35 lbs.	64	à	65
Do. do. do. cow, 22 lbs.	62	à	63
Do. do. do. do. cauu, 2 2 bolts, 55,			
57 lbs.	64	à	65
Hides, dry Salina, 50 à 52 lbs.	52	à	53
Do. N. Asserion, 20 à 21	60	à	62
Do. of all sizes	58	à	60
Do. of low weights, say over 17 lbs.	62	à	63
Do. calf skins, each 7 lbs.	47	à	48
Do. hides, salted, 60 à 65 lbs. per do.	50	à	53
Cow do.	47	à	48
Horse do. dry, each	12	à	13
Do. do. salted "	9	à	11
Sonsino, dry, 1 doll. duty, each, pesado 25 lbs.	54	à	60
Sola, duty 12			
Sheep, washed, packed, per 30 lbs.	40	à	42
Xharki, (scarce), per lb.	8	à	9
Wool, duty free.			
Common, dirty, per 25 lbs.	23	à	25
Do. washed "	36	à	40
Merino, dirty "	30	à	35
Do. washed "	50	à	60
Fine, dirty "	50	à	55
Do. washed "	60	à	66
Cordova, washed, per "	silver	à	2500
Horse hair, duty 4 ½			
" Short, aerda	39	à	42
" mixed "	45	à	50
" long "	60	à	70
Cow hair with gurras	30	à	34
Do. do. without "	43	à	48
Hide cuttings, gurras, duty 4 ½ aquintaled	30	à	34
Horns, duty 2 ½ per thousand, prime	1000	à	1200
Inferior do.	600	à	800
Do. Cow	300	à	400
Ostrich feathers, duty 4 ½			
Long black	6	à	7½
Do. short white	16	à	18
Do. fine "	7	à	8
Jerked beef, duty 1½	28	à	33
Tongues, skin & marrow 1 ½ pound	70	à	80
Mare's grease	8	à	10
Goat skins, per dozen	25	à	27

MARKET—August 15th.

Sales during the week:—

Ex-Arab and Hasilina, from Bordeaux, 250 casks red wine 285 $ per pipe; ex-Heureuse Pauline, 150 do. do. at 285 $.

In demand—200 chests gunpowder ten at 10 $ per lb. Ex-St. Andrew, from New York [illegible] 500 barrels flour at 6 Spanish dollars per 100,000 shooks at 80 $ per m.l, 69,000 feet pine at 45 rials per foot, 13,000 feet hard wood at 7 rials. Ex-Achilles, from Genoa and Marseilles, 561 pipes red wine 675 $ pipe; 225 boxes cognac brandy 30 $ each, 50 boxes absynth 70 $; 25 do. kirch 70 $; 25 do. benemouth 70 $; 300 do. frangipan wine 40 $; 200 do. cordials 40 $; 100 do. Nice oil 50 $; 25 do. Dutch cheese 96 $ per dozen.

By Auction—20 boxes sperm candles at 78 lb.; 100 petacas Paraguay tobacco 75 $ a 85; 40 barrels Hamburg gunpowder 42 $ per arroba; 30 barrels Carolina rice at 8 $ per arroba; 240 chests gunpowder 9 a 11 $; Ex-Von Iverson, 500 barrels flour at 14 do. cash, on shore. Ex-Margaret Eliza, 300 barrels do. 6 Spanish dolls on board, private sale.

MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BUENOS AYRES

Arrived, August 9, Wind S. E., British barque Rhondel, 202 tons, Thomas Baird, from Liverpool 14th June, to Samuel Hoose, with 15 tons iron, 1160 l amilles do., 22 anvils, 2 boxes bone wires, 15 l tons coal, 265 bundles spades, 400 staves, 170 bundles wire, 387 barrels zinc, 8 kegs and 50 boxes tin, 281 kegs nails, 212 barrels, 42 boxes and 81 bundles hardware, 25 crates earthenware, 7 casks do., 2 packages do., 20 tons flag stones, 2 chests do., 500 barrels of mining apparel. 19 packages furniture. 1 bale carpetting, 150 hams, 1 box books, 1 package mathematical instruments, 2 boxes plate, 20 quarter casks wine, 120 boxes and 126 bales merchandize, 1 box samples.

American ship Margaret Eliza, 548 tons, Joseph Adams, from New York 6th June, to Zimmermann Koerner & Co., and Sept barrels flour, 400 barrels rice, 100 half barrel do., 100 barrels sugar, 300 boxes soap, 512 boxes tea, 100 do tobacco, 4350 boards and planks, 2 boxes candles, 5 do. varnish, 1 barrel and 5 half barrels do., 10 kegs do., 6 barrels oil, 200 boxes corn, 200 barrels rye flour, 40 half barrels and 100 tins crackers, 100 boxes sarsaparilla, 35 do. matches, 12 boats, 51 boxes merchandize, 1 bag specie.

Arrived, August 10, Wind S. W., in the afternoon changed to S., Sardinian barque Maria Eugenia, 325 tons, Juan Mollodo, from Genoa 6th, Marseilles 9th May, to Henry Schanet, with 275 pipes red Wine, 60 barrels white do., 180 boxes muscatel do., 115 do. Bordeaux do., 65 do. ebsynth, 225 do. cordials, 340 brooms, 25 barrels salso seed, 38 boxes Dutch cheese, 30 barrels sugar, 36 boxes refined do., 32 do. dates, 142 do. preserves, 30 barrels seeds, 40 lbs. silk, 39950 bricks, 50 demijohns gin, 90 baskets anisette, 10 barrels vinegar, 5 boxes cards, 2 casks and 20 barrels oil, 20 boxes fruit, 1 do. hats, 2 do. silks, 1 do. domestics, 15 do. cognac brany, 80 do. merchandize, 601 flower pots, 3 boxes scented water, 1 do. books, 1 do. paper.

Sched, Sardinian lugger Fama, 124 tons, Juan Bo Schiaffino, for Montevideo, in ballast.

Arrived, August 11, Wind S. S. W., French brig Canebiere, 190 tons, J. B. Thomas, from Marseilles 13 May, to Henry Schanet, with 260 pipes, 50 half pipes and 100 quarter casks red wine, 350 boxes Bordeaux do., 350 do. muscatel do., 200 do. cognac brandy, 60 do. absynth, 50 do. benouth, 35 do. kirsch, 120 do. oil, 102 do. cordials, 118 do. pickles, 25 do. cheese, 300 do. soap, 10 do. and 50 quarter casks vinegar, 8 baskets champagne, 25 boxes loaf sugar, 50 bales wrapping paper, 132 bags cork stoppers, 10 casks Burgundy wine, 1 do. sardines, 1 box furniture, 132 do. merchandise, 4 do. smoking pipes, 4 jars sausages, 8 do. dried fruit.

Sailed, August 12, Wind N. E., British barque Isabella, 221 tons, Grimsditch, for Liverpool, despatched by James Carthy, with 165 pipes and 44 half pipes grease and tallow, 5 serons do., 5,200 salted ox and cow hides, 980 salted horse do., 5500 horns, 20,000 bones, 80 bales hide cuttings.

Arrived, August 13, Wind N. E., H. B. M. steamer Rifleman, Lieut. Dalton, from Montevideo 12th inst.

Arrived, August 14, Wind N. N. E., French barque Universel, 267 tons, Deudeville, from Havre 10th June, to Dunoyer & Co., with 649 boxes and 5 packages merchandize, 1 box jewellery, 2 do. marble, 9 do. types, 96 rolls cordage, 45,600 tiles, 100 pine boards, 3 boxes and 5 packages samples.

Spanish brig Sobrano, 214 tons, Gerardo Maristany, from Tarragona 1st June, Teneriffe, Rio Janeiro 29th July, to Llavallol & Sons.

Sailed, French brig Jumelles, 179 tons, Berron, for Havre, despatched by Diego Calve & Sons, with 3378 dry ox and cow hides, 2097 salted do. do., 14 bales hair, 2 do. wool, 4 do. ostrich feathers, 4000 horns.

Arrived, August 15, Wind N. W., British brig Peggy, 148 tons, James Smith, from Pernambuco 15th July, to Charles R. Horne, with 1200 barrels and 200 half barrels sugar.

Sailed, British pilot-boat Pachetto Felice, 165 tons, J. B. Vilas, for Patagonia, in ballast, despatched by Adolfo Maneilla & Co.

The following is the manifest of the undermentioned vessel—

"Ferrolano"—190 barrels sardines, 186 hams, 1 basket and 1 big do., 1 box chocolate, 1 barrel sausages, 2 do. hams and sausages.

The American barque Mason Barney, having been condemned and sold, has been erased from our list of foreign vessels in port.

SHIPPING MEMORANDA.

Rio Janeiro, 30th July—The "John Murray," from Clyde to Buenos Ayres, put in with loss of topmasts and other damage—expected to be ready to proceed in eight days.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

37½

CALLE DE LA VICTORIA.

T. C. HELSBY, in acknowledging the liberal and long continued patronage he has enjoyed in the excercise of his art, desires to inform his friends and the public of this city, that according to a plan supplied at his request by one of the first Daguerrean Artists in the United States he has erected on the Azotea of his premises a new and complete CABINET for taking Daguerreotype LIKENESSES, with such improved appliances and increased accommodation as cannot fail to augment his reputation for producing the best Daguerreotypes by securing to his visitors the most satisfactory results.

Among the superiorities of his present establishment may be enumerated—greater celerity in the operation—which rarely exceeds 20 seconds and sometimes not more than 10,—thereby obviating the unpleasantness of a long sitting, and is more particularly an advantage in taking children's,—a better light for taking groups,—the capability of taking good pictures in rainy weather,—and a private room for sitters by means of which they are not liable to be incommoded by the entrance of strangers.

The *judicious application* of *colour* forms a prominent feature in the excellencies of the HELSBY Daguerreotype.—

In requesting the attention of the public to his NEW ENTRANCE, T. C. HELSBY would respectfully suggest the propriety of discrimination.

The best indications by which to distinguish T. C. HELSBY'S PRESENT ENTRANCE are a large white marble slab (with spectacles) and THE SUPPRESSION OF LIKENESSES AT THE STREET DOOR.—T. C. HELSBY having substituted samples of his frames and cases for *public* exhibition confining *genuine specimens of his production* for private examination at his—

ROOMS

CALLE DE LA VICTORIA

37½

a.26—eo.

Buenos Ayres Total Abstinence and Beneficial Society.

The intermediate meeting for the discussion of subjects of general interest, will be held on Tuesday 19th, at 7 o'clock, at the Temperance Hall.

Shipping List

OF

Charles R Horne.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. The very fine fast sailing A. 1. British brig "Matrona," 287 tons register, John Wilson, master, having engagement, offers a most superior opportunity for passengers, having exceptionally fitted up for their conveyance. aug 9.

Consignee Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

Pour le Havre—Le très beau et bien connu Paquebot de la Ligne de "Guavani" de 234 tonneaux, commandé par Monsieur P. F. Larchié, sera bientôt expedié, ayant déjà presté une grande partie de son chargement. Pour fret ou passage, on pourra s'entendre avec le Capitaine Larchié avec nos Consignataires Messieurs E. Ochoa & Co.' ou avec le Courtier soussigné. jy.19.

For London British brigantino "Betsey," 193 tons register, William Allen, commander is A. 1. at Lloyds, and a very fast sailer. has already engaged a considerable part of her cargo and will have quick despatch, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. Aug 16

Consignees Messrs. Nicholson, Green & Co.

For London—The very fast sailing A. 1. British schooner "Caroline," of 160 tons, R. H. Clarke, master, has the greater part of her cargo now on board, and will be despatched shortly. For the freight of about 2000 salted hides, or equivalent in other cargo; or for passage; please apply as below. jy.19.

Consignees, Messrs. Parlane, Macalister & Co.

For Liverpool. The well-known A. 1. British brig "Nelson," 200 tons, George Whiteway, master, has positively engaged the best part of her cargo and will admit from one thousand to one thousand five hundred hides of equivalent in tallow and light freight. This vessel has superior accommodations for passengers. ag 2.

Consignee Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

For Havana—Passengers only. The remarkably fast sailing and very superior, first class, Spanish barque "Joven Mariana" of 253 tons, Sagarra, master, has all her cargo engaged, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. jy.19.

Consignee Don Manuel de Murrieta.

Pour le Havre—Passagers seulement, le très beau et fin voilier trois mats Française le JOSIE, de 206 tonneaux, son Capitaine Monchinil, a tout son essai reçu la plupart arrêté et a des bons commencements pour Passagers. ag.–9.

Consignataire Monsieur Blaise Dupouy.

Para Cadiz, Málaga y Barcelona—the fine coppered and copper fastened, brigantin, Español Cacique, de 160 toneladas, su Capitan D. B. Antiseli, tiene aun lugar para cargo á flete, y pasageros, para los que ofrece acomodos excelentes. 1321 Consignatarios los Sres. N. Martinez é hijos

Para la Havana. Pasageros solamente. La muy hermosa, nueva, y de primera marcha, A. 1. Española goleta "Ligera" de 284 toneladas, su Cap. D. Francisco Olivé y Alsina, tiene contratado todo su cargamento, y será despachada con brevedad. Sus comodidades para pasagieros son de primer órden.

a5. Consignatarios los Sres. E. Ochoa y Co.

For Hamburg. Passengers only. Despatch big "Von Buck," 61 tons register, Jacobsen, Master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast vessel, and offers a superior opportunity for passengers, having good accommodations. ag. 2.

Consignees Messrs. Freyer Brothers.

For Falmouth. Passengers only. British schooner "Hostilian," 156 tons, J. Bellingham, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer and offers a favourable opportunity for passengers. ag 2. Consignee J. Paravicini, Esq.

For Boston. American brig "Palos," 276 tons, F. Hutch, commander, is now loading and will have the greater part of a considerable portion of her cargo, can still admit dry hides and bales on freight, and has excellent accommodations for passengers. ag.2.

Consignees Messrs. S. B. Hale & Co.

For Salem. American brigantine "Braman," 140 tons, Wilkins, master, is a most superior and swift vessel—now on her first voyage, and has proved herself a very fast sailer, is a most desireable opportunity for passengers. ag 2.

Consignee Henry J. Ropes, Esq.

For Havana. Passengers only. The very superior and fast sailing A. 1 British brig "CRIAD'A," of 185 tons, John Bracey, Master is a remarkably fast vessel, and will have good despatch—she has excellent accommodations for passengers. 28.

Consignee J. Paravicini, Esq.

For Great Britain. Passengers only. British barque "Christian," 277 tons register, Thomas Richard, master, is A. 1. at Lloyds, and can accommodate passengers very comfortably. ag 2. Consignees Messrs. Hughes Brothers.

For New York American barque "Saint Andrew," 288 tons register, J. Dunn, Commander, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and has already upwards of two thirds of her cargo engaged, for the remainder of her cargo and passage, please apply as below. Aug 16.

Consignee Henry J. Ropes, Esq.

For Freight or Charter.

Oldenburg brig "Jasou," 192 tons register, Conrad Fabricius, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, and offers a superior opportunity to shippers of cargo, being a small carrier. ag. 2.

Argentine brig "Mestor," 241 tons register, L. C. Nielsen, master, is A. 1. at Lloyd's, a fast sailer, and will soon be ready to receive cargo. ag. 2.

Consignees Messrs. C. J. Hayes & Co.

For Parnaguá. Passengers only. The very fine fast sailing A. 1. Hamburg barque "Amphitrite," 304 tons register, J. J. Arend, master, will sail for the above destination in all this month, and has superior accommodations for passengers. ag. 2.

Consignees Messrs. Otte, Rosenthal & Co.

For farther particulars respecting the above vessels please apply to their Consignees, or to

Charles R. Horne,

Licensed Ship Broker. No. 55 Calle la Reconquista

Shipping List
OF

John Higginbothom,

Licensed Ship Broker.

For London. British brig "Matrona," A. 1. 287 tons, Wilson, commander, has positively half her cargo engaged, for the remainder please apply to the agents of chartereers. ag-2. Consignees Messrs. John Galt Smith & Co.

For London. British barque "Leopard," 300 tons, A. 1. at Lloyd's, George Shire, master, has all her heavy cargo engaged, and can only take light freight. jy. 26.
Consignees Messrs Nicholson, Green & Co.

For Liverpool. British barque "Uruguay," 320 tons, Richard Boal Tringle, commander, now on her first voyage and A. 1. for 11 years, has been built expressly for this trade under the inspection of her present commander, and is not surpassed by any merchant vessel afloat. She has splendid accommodations for passengers having been fitted in a style equal to the European steamers.
ag-2. Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool. British barque "Martha Shallcross, A. 1., 275 tons, Cosker, master, has all her cargo engaged, and can only take passagers, having superior accommodations for them.
ag. 2.
Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For Liverpool. British barque "Feris," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 293 tons, John Scott, master, has the larger part of her cargo engaged and has still room for a few tons of salted hides. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. J. Best & Brothers.

For Liverpool. British barque Rhondda, A. 1., 332 tons, T. Baird, master, is a regular trader and well known as very fast and superior vessel in every respect, she will be ready in a few days to take in cargo. Aug. 16.
Consignee Samuel Hesse, Esq.

For Cork or Falmouth. British barque Clio, A. 1. 234 tons, Kennedy, master, has only room for passengers, her accommodations are very good. jy. 5.
Consignees Messrs. Edward Lumb & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. British brigantine "A. r a b," A. 1., 175 tons, John Gowning, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accommodations for passengers are very superior. ag. 9.
Consignees Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Swedish brig "Brilliant," A. 1., 200 tons, S. P. Wahlstrom, master, will have quick despatch, being a chartered vessel, her accommodations are very superior. jy. 26.
Consignee Messrs. J. N. Bieber & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Danish brig "Fides," A. 1. 130 tons, B. E. Krog, master, will have quick despatch, she has very good accommodation for passengers. jy. 26.
Consignees Messrs. Burge, Bornefeld & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Hanoverian schooner "A n n a," A. 1., 122 tons, Schaffelen, master, is a chartered vessel, her accommodations are very good. jy. 26.
Consignees Messrs. Treusein & Co.

For Antwerp. British brig "D AUNTLESS," A. 1., 218 tons, Hall, master, has all her cargo engaged, she has splendid accommodations for passengers. jy. 26.
Consignees Messrs. J. Galt Smith & Co.

For Antwerp. British brig "Royal Exchange," A. 1. at Lloyd's, 234 tons, David Todd, master, has the greatest part of her cargo engaged, and can only take two hundred dry hides on freight. jy. 26.
Consignee A. Lezica, Esq.

For Marseilles and Ports in the Mediterranean, Sardinian brig "Achille," first class, 222 tons, J. B. Barsone, master, will be ready in a few days to take in cargo. aug. 9.
Consignee Henry Solanet, Esq.

For Havre. Packet of the Line.
French barque "Universel," A. 1. 267, Daudeville, master, will after having discharged her inward cargo load for the above destination. Aug 16.
Consignees Messrs. A. Dunoyer & Co.

For the Havana. Danish brigantine Cecilia Maria, A. 1. 130 tons, Thomson, master, has only room for passengers. jy. 5.
Consignees Messrs. Treusein & Co.

For Valparaiso and San Francisco. California French brigantine "Heureuse Pauline," A.1., on her first voyage, 199 tons, J. Grande, master, will take cargo and passengers for the above ports, her cabin and between decks are very well adapted to carry passengers comfortably, and the Captain promises a liberal treatment. aug 9.
Consignee Manuel Arrotea, Esq.

For New York. American barque Undine, A. 1. 253 tons, Lewin, master, has three fourths of her cargo engaged and can still take dry hides and hides.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

All the foregoing vessels are first class at Lloyd's, have good accommodations for passengers and are, in every respect, most desireable conveyances.—For further particulars please apply to their respective consignees, or to

John Higginbothom,
Licensed Ship Broker, No. 30, Calle Reconquista.

JOHN GEOGHEGAN, of the Hibernian Tavern, No. 26, Calle de la Piedad, returns thanks to his friends and the public for the patronage bestowed on him since his commencement in business, and he now announces that he has made arrangements whereby gentlemen may be supplied with board and lodging on the most reasonable terms. Lunch and refreshments at all hours of the day Dinner as usual at half past one, and half past three o'clock. All sorts of liquors and wines of the best quality always on hand.
aug. 16—3c.

Viva la Confederacion Argentina!
Mueran los salvages unitarios!
Muera el loco, traidor, salvage unitario Urquiza!
Tribunal de Moralidad.

Don Juan Sullivan ha sido examinado y aprobado por unanimidad de votos en las faltantades de medicina, cirujia y partos, por lo que se le ha conferido el titulo de profesor en ellas.
Buenos Ayres, Agosto 11 de 1851.
FEREZ.

Dr. John Sullivan, Member of the Royal College of Physicians of London, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh, Licentiate of the Apothecaries Hall of London, &c. &c., begs to offer his services in all the branches of his profession to the foreign and native residents of Buenos Ayres Advice will be given gratis at his house every day Wednesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 8 and 9 in the morning.
Address, 105 Calle del Parque. aug. 16.—3c.

Shipping List
OF

Richard Sutton, Jun.

Licensed Ship Broker.

For New York. Passengers only—American barque "Baltic" 302 tons, W. C. Butterbidge, commander, has superior accommodation for passengers ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. Zimmermann, Frazier & Co.

For New York. Passengers only. Lubeck barque Alma, 300 tons, Capt. P. H. D. Bramstedt, has excellent accommodations for passengers, and will quick dispatch. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. P. E. Hartenfels Sons.

For New York. Passengers only. British barque "Advice," 230 tons register, Thomas Grey, commander, is a chartered vessel and will have quick dispatch. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. Bayley Brothers.

For New York. Sardinian brig "Conception," 161 tons, Capt. Ferraro, has part of her cargo engaged, and can still take dry hides and bales. ag. 2.
Consignee Joseph Negrotto, Esq.

For Boston. American brig "Falos," 276 tons, Capt. F. Hatch, has a considerable part of her cargo engaged, and can still take about 100 bales, or its equivalent. ag. 2.
Consignees Messrs. Samuel B. Hale & Co.

For Cork or Falmouth. Passengers only. Sardinian brigantine "Catterina," 145 tons, J. B. Dodero, master, has excellent accommodation for passengers. ag. 2.
Consignee J. Caprile, Esq.

For Marseilles and Genoa. Sardinian brig "Antoinette," 283 tons register, Capt. O. ino, is now loading for the above destinations, and can admit cargo and passengers, having excellent accommodations for the latter. —2.
Consignees Messrs. D. Calvo & Sons.

For Genoa. Sardinian polacre "Pachette Felice," 165 tons, Villar, master, can admit bales and dry hides on freight. ag. 3.
Consignees Messrs. A. Maunilla & Co.

For Rio Janeiro. Passengers only; Brazilian polacre Condor, 188 tons, Capt. Costa, has superior accommodations for passengers. ag. 2.

For Rio Janeiro. Brazilian schooner "Bella Jovita," Acuña, master, can admit only 2000 quintals beef, or its equivalent on freight. ag. 2.

For Hamburg. Passengers only. Danish brig "Von Brock," 180 tons, Jacobson, master, has all her cargo engaged, and has only room for passengers ag. 2.

For freight or Charter. Sardinian barque "Speranza," 202 tons, Capt. Scotto, is a small carrier and fast sailer. ag. 2

For Freight or Charter. Argentine brig "Milagro," 240 tons, Capt. Nielsen, well known in this trade. ag. 2.

For particulars regarding the foregoing vessels apply to RICHARD SUTTON, Ship Broker, No. 14 Calle De Reconquista.

Notice. Mr. Augustus Powell begs to inform his friends and the public that his School is still continued at No. 70, Calle Reconquista. Mr. P. takes this opportunity of thanking those friends who have hitherto supported him, and begs to assure them and the public that every attention will be paid to any pupils entrusted to his care, both as regards their moral as well as intellectual improvement. N. B. An evening school Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays from half-past 6 till half past 8 for adults. j. 26—4c.

ADVERTISEMENT.

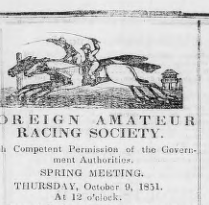
☞GEORGE TEMPERLEY, Clothier—Hatter—Hosier —Glover—& Outfitter—

Calle de la Merced No. 62.

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has just received per barque "G U A R A N I," from France, a complete and select assortment of Gentlemen's Clothing of every description, consisting of Paletos, Frock and Overcoats in every variety of style, of price and quality; a beautiful assortment of French Casimeres and Trowsering, Vestings, Cravats, Stocks and Opera Ties, Gloves, Braces, a large assortment of Shirts, Dressing Gowns, Hosiery, Merino Shirts and Drawers, Fancy Walking Sticks, a stock of superfine Cloths, Gentlemen's French Silk Hats, Beaver do., and Cloth Caps of the last fashions, Patent Leather Shoes and Botines, Cloth and Pancla do. Gentlemen's own materials made up in the best style and on the most favourable terms.
One price asked and no abatement. a26—c. o.

Calle Representantes, No. 114.
Embroideries and Laces of every description are washed and prepared like new. aug. 9—3p.

Archivo Americano, edited by Don Pedro Angelis. For sale, a fin complete, old and new series, in English, French and Spanish It will be given very cheap. Apply at the Bookstore, No. 84, Calle Merced. aug 3—4 p.



FOREIGN AMATEUR RACING SOCIETY.

With Competent Permission of the Government Authorities.

SPRING MEETING.

THURSDAY, October 9, 1851.

At 12 o'clock.

The Sportsman's Handicap, 1000 dollars, added to a sweepstake sweepstakes of 150 each, half forfeit, for horses the bona fide property of, and ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races; the last horse to pay the second's stake. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and 2.

At ½ to 1 o'clock, p. m.

The Half-round Stakes, value 1000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 150 dollars each, half forfeit, for horses the bona fide property of and to be ridden by foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. The winner of any previous half-round race to carry 7 lbs. extra. Weight 105 stone. ½ mile and 103 yards.

At ½ past 1 o'clock, p.m.

The Derby, value 2000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 150 dollars each, h. ff. for horses that never ran at any previous race, the bona fide property of, and to be ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. The last horse to pay the second's stake. Weight 105 stone. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and 2.

At 2 past 2 o'clock, p. m.

The Porteño Stake, value 2000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 200 dollars, play or pay, for all horses entered, and to be ridden by foreigners subscribing to these races. The second horse to save his stake. Winners of any previous race to carry 3 lbs. extra for each race won. Weight 105 stone. Once and a half round. 1¼ miles and 309 yards.

At 3 past 5 p.m.

The Spring Handicap, 1000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 50 dollars each, h. ff. for horses the bona fide property of, and to be ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. Winners of any previous race to carry 5 lbs. extra, over the handicap weight for each race won. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and 2.

At 4 p. m.

The Argentine Plate, value 10 00 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 100 dollars each, play or pay, for all horses entered, and to be ridden by, foreign gentlemen subscribing to these races. Winners of any previous race to carry 5 lbs. extra for each race won. Weight 104 stone. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and 2.

At 4 to 5 p. m.

The Welcome Stakes, value 1000 dollars, added to a Sweepstakes of 100 dollars each, play or pay, for all horses entered, by sailors, to be ridden by foreigners of all denominations. Winners of any previous race to carry 7 lbs. extra for each race won. Weight 104 stone. Once round and a distance. 1 mile and 2.

At 4 past 5 p. m.

The Ballot Sticher Sweepstake (10 dollars each, play or pay, for to be drawn for on the day of the race). Open to horses that never won 70 furlongs. All horses to be entered immediately after the last race.

In all cases 3 horses to start or the stakes will not be given.

Entrances with entrance money to be sent in to the Secretary, No. 66 Calle Federation, on or before Thursday 5th October, when the entries will be closed, and no more than nine other horses are entered, giving the mark and names of the horses' real owners to whom having been changed the former one also, and colours of the riders.

Handicaps will be declared on on Wednesday 1st October.

Forfeits to be declared on or before Saturday 4th October.

Buenos Ayres, 7th August, 1851.

By Order of the Committee.
aug. 9. 4c.

For Sale, 2 steam boilers of small size with iron vats all complete and suitable for saladeros.
4 iron water tanks will contain about 16 pipes each.
1 small sugar mill for grinding by hand.
1 do. indigo do.
1 house power in perfect order.
20 dozens cranio manilla rope 4 feet long, and a small hydraulic press with the corro-pounding apparatus having been used in a saddle factory.
For any of the above articles please apply at the leather store, of Messrs. Thomas Wire & Co., Calle Piedad No. 115.
Wishes also may be found a complete assortment of leathers for boot and shoe makers, coach-makers and saddlers, at the lowest market prices.
J. 21—6o.

Pour Bordeaux. Le très beau et fin voiler trois mats Le "Lion" de 359 tonneaux capitaine E. Bonnet, ayant la plus grande partie de son chargement contracté pour cette place, recevra de ce mois, il peut encore recevoir quelques cuirs et sallos, et offre toutes les commodités necessaires et agréables pour les personnages qui désireraient prendre passage à bord. S'adresser pour plus de renseignements et pour traiter au capitaine à l'Hotel de Paris ou 25 de May, en face.
Consignataires Vivar et Billinghurst Rue Sta Rosa ne 26.
j5—o.

Port Wine, for sale in whole, half-wes, quarter pipes and boxes, also dry malaga at reasonable rates. No. 68 Calle Santa Rosa (formerly Universidad.)
J. 19.—6c.

Furnished rooms and Board No. 6 Piedad. Gentlemen can be accommodated with furnished rooms and board by applying at No. 6 Calle Piedad half a square from the Alameda.
J. 12.—6 p.

In the Library, Perú Street, No. 133. Just received, Whitaker's Arithmetic—do. English Grammar—do. Modern Geography—Walkingame's Arithmetic—do. Improved Reading Book—Mavor's Spelling Book, and the Book of Common Prayer, &c. a. 2—4p.

Mr. Eugene Flood, late of the Royal College of St. Patrick's, Maynooth, has the honor to inform the Public, that he has entered into arrangements with the President of the Republican Federal College for the opening of an English School and College, where he hopes to secure those who may honor him with their support, that no care or attention on his part shall be wanting to impart sound, practical, liberal, mercantile and scientific education.
The school will embrace the following courses of studies—Reading, Writing, Grammar, Geography, Composition, Arithmetic, Book Keeping, Euclid's Elements, Trigonometry, Mensuration, Engaging, Algebra, Trigonometry (plane and spherical) Conic Sections, Mechanics, Electricity, Galvanism, Hydrostatics, Pneumatics, Hydraulics, Optics.
Hours of attendance from 10 to 2. Terms 40 dollars per month, payable in advance. j27.

Children's Boots and Shoes.
Just received by the last arrivals from England and for Sale at D. Fleming's, No. 17, Calle Defensa a small assortment of Children's gaiter boots and patent sealskin shoes, with straps suited for the present season. jy 26—4c.

PILOTAGE—Vessels drawing 10 feet, *Barque*, pay 40 Spanish dollars, 11 feet, 12, 60—12, 70; 14, 90—15, 110; 16, 130; 17, 150; 18, 180; 19, 210; 20, 240, and 21 feet 260 Spanish dollars. N.B. 100 G. English equal to 99 Burgos; 100 G. French equal to 115 B. Burgos; 100 G. Norwegian equal to 114 B. Burgos; and 100 B. Swedish to 106 B. Burgos measurement. Un palmo (a palm) equal to nine and two-thirds Spanish inches.
All vessels, excepting pirates, if requiring a pilot to enter the inner roads pay 200 dols. currency. When leaving, whether taking a pilot or not, they are bound to pay the fee 200 dols. currency. Any vessel that may enter the inner roads without a pilot and wishing to be moored or to change anchorage, must pay 100 dols.

MERCHANT VESSELS from sea in the Port of Buenos Ayres on the 8th inst. For arrivals and sailings this week see Marine List.

Date of Arrival.	Vessels & Captains Names.	Consignees.	Days in Passage.

NATIONAL.

June 26 Pg. San Pio, Frioso ..... E. Odino & Co.. 160 Rio Jan.
July 14 Sc. Paulista, Viale ..... J. C. Meyrelles.. 126
" 22 Bg. Mentor, Silvestre ..... O. J. Reyes & Co. 14

BRITISH.

May 5 Sch. Caroline, Clark ..... Parlane, Macalister & Co. 52 Darien
June 10 Bk. Martha Shallcross, Cosker ..... Samuel Hesse.. 31 L'pool.
" 12 Bk. Fortitude, Robertson ..... Forster Brothers 24 London.
" 14 Brig Clonera, Bracy ..... J. N. Bieber & Co. 34 Havana.
" 16 Sch. Johnathan, Rowland ..... John Galt Smith & Co. 20
" 18 Bk. Cato, Grouchly ..... E. Lumb & Co.. 246 Plate ds.
" 19 Bk. Leopard, Shire ..... Bayley Brothers 238 N. York.
July 6 Bk. Advice, Gray ..... Bayley Brothers 238 N. York.
" 11 Brig. Ariel, Gowning ..... J. N. Bieber & Co. 34 Plate ds.
" 8 Bk. Leopard, Shire ..... Nicholson Green 260 London.
" 14 Sch. Isabella, Watling ..... Swanston ..... 154 Falmouth.
" 14 Bg. Matrona, Wilson ..... Nicholson Green.. 251 London.
" 14 Bk. Feris, Scott ..... Best Brothers 293 L'pool.
" 19 Bg. Frisk, Whiteway ..... Best Brothers 293 L'pool.
" 19 Bk. Undine, Allen ..... S. Hale & Co.. 181 L'pool.
" 20 Bk. Gungay, Tringle ..... Nicholson, Green.. 257 London.
" 20 Bk. Clio, Kennedy ..... J. Bieber & Co.. 220 L'pool.
" 21 Bg. Royal Exchange, Todd ..... Hughes Brothers 277 L'gland
" 22 Bk. Argentina, Patterson ..... Parlane, Macalister 246 L'pool.
" 22 Bk. Kyle, Paisly ..... Edmunds, Llanelly 252 Gibraltar

AMERICAN.

May 8 Sp. Sutton, Lafleur ..... O. I. Hayes & Co. 200 N. York.
June 8 Sk. Baine, Duterbidge ..... Zimmermann, & Co. 28 N. York.
" 13 Sp. Cadiz, Allen ..... Samuel B. Hale .. 276 Boston.
" 19 Sch. Seaman, Wilkins ..... Samuel B. Hale .. 276 Boston.
" 24 Bk. Undine, L. ..... Zimmermann, & Co. 28 N. York.
Aug. 8 Bk. Sarah Ambrose, Deane ..... Henry J. Bopes .. 188 N. York.

FRENCH.

April 16 Brig Jamelles, B. ..... D. Calvo & Sons.. 179 Havre
June 3 Sp. Loon, Bonnet ..... Vivara & Ingbam 33 Bordeaux
" 13 Bk. José, Sagnier ..... Ens Despony .. 206 Havre.
July 12 Bk. Victoria, Soutz ..... Lezica & Lezica .. 60 Havre.
" 17 Bk. Guzzani, Lavelle ..... E. Odino & Co .. 24 Havre.
" 23 Bgn. Hermine Pauline, Bergere .. Mantel Arroles 199

SPANISH

June 5 Bk. Joven Mariana, Manuel ..... Manuel Miuriata 233 Havana.
" 8 Pol. Reconsolano, Pin ..... S. Ochoa & Co .. 45 Havana.
" 8 Bg. Vasco, Aldaz ..... Nunez & Soto 186 Bilbao.
" 14 Pol. Isr. Ann, Alsua ..... Nunez & Soto 186 Bilbao.
July 1 Bk. Dos Amigos, Leopoldo ..... Francisco Bedoya 50 Cornita
" 6 Bk. Unni, Muristay ..... S. Ochoa & Co .. 240 Havana.
" 18 Bk. Lima, Ovollo ..... Zamarian & Co .. 338 Cadiz.
" 18 Bg. Corina, Marti ..... Olimpino Soriano 213 Barcelona.
" 19 Bk. Amalie Rosa, Forrez ..... E. Odino & Co .. 253 Barcelona.
" 21 Bk. Carmen, Ferrer ..... Saturnino Solimon 211 Malaga.
" 24 Bg. Restaurador, Godoy ..... A. C. Meyrelles .. 202 Havana.
" 25 Pol. Julia, Pinto ..... Ens Despony .. 206 Havana.
" 30 Sch. Donka, Austrich ..... Martinez & Soto .. 186 Bilbao.
Aug. 6 Bg. Ferrolana, Vajonar ..... Pedro Alfaro 123

SARDINIAN.

April 19 Bg. Antonieta, ... D. Calvo & Sons 201 Gr. Altd
June 8 Sch. Catterina, Dodero ..... Jacinto Caprile .. 145 Farm ds.
" 10 Bk. Theresa, Vincero ..... J. Ch. rito ..... 283 Genoa.
" 19 Pol Bk. Carmen, Ferrer ..... Jose Negrotto .. 146 N. York.
July 13 Bk. Seranna, Scotto ..... A. Maunilla & Co. 202
" 14 Pol. Genio, Caprile ..... Jose Bendicto .. 162 Genoa
" 15 Pol. Concepcion, Ferrira ..... Jose Negrotto .. 146 N. York.
" 17 Bg. Nicolo, Bonfiglio ..... Giuseppe Bonfiglio & Co 159 Palermo.
" 21 Bk. Adamo, Poggio ..... A. Maunilla & Co. 202
" 21 Bk. Antonio, Ferrando ..... Jose Bendicto .. 156 Marseill.
" 30 Bg. Arnaldo, Borsono ..... Henry Solanet .. 222
Aug. 1 Pol. Sun, Gelfi ..... Pa. gio, Pastrone 169
" 3 Bg. Empresso, Ferrara ..... A. Maunilla & Co. 141

BRAZILIAN

May 28 Pol. Condor Costa ..... To order ..... 188 Rio Jan.
July 22 Bg. Californio, Espiel ..... M. Sousa 171
" 27 Sch. Bella Jovita, Acuña ..... E. Hucego 122
" 30 Bgn. Rio Grandense, Cuesta ..... Pedro Alfaro 123
Aug. 8 Bg. Lima, Amaro ..... Federico Salva. 170

HAMBURG.

July 21 Bk. Amphitrite, Armuis ..... Otto, Rodenthal .. 324 Pargua.
Aug. 2 Bg. Maria Emilia, Jansen ..... Otto, Rosenthal 140

PORTUGUESE

July 22 Bk. Amazonas, Rypel ..... J. C. Meyrelles .. 206 Rio Jan.

ROMAN.

July 31 Bgn. Morretes, Rubi ..... A. van Praet 122

SWEDISH.

July 24 Bg. Jason, Parlsen ..... To order 193

DANISH.

June 6 Bgtn. Cecilia Maria, Thomson ..... Treusein & Co. 30 Havana
June 12 Bk. Von Brock, Jacobson ..... Freyer Brothers 181 Falmth.
" 13 Bg. Fides, Krog ..... Burge, Bornefeld & Co. 30 Falmth.
" 24 Bg. Ocean, Jensen ..... Freyer Brothers 190 N. York.

TUSCAN.

July 14 Pol. Romulo, Sheppard ..... A. Maunilla & Co.. 180

LUBECK.

July 13 Bk. Alma, Eramsloh ..... Hartenfels Sons 309 N. York.

SWEDISH.

July 14 Bg. Brilliant, Wahlstrom ..... J. N. Bieber & Co 290 Falmth
Aug. 7 Bg. Comenen, Quarfelk ..... Freyer Brothers..307

HANOVERIAN.

July 19 Schn. Anna, Schaffelin ..... Treusein & Co 122 Falmth.

RUSSIAN.

April 10 Bg. Plato, Bearing ..... Bechel, Preuss & Co. 242 Coast of

---

VESSELS OF WAR.

FRENCH—Brig Hussard, Com. Dedilot.

William Daws, Furnishing Undertaker,

Begs leave to inform his friends and the public that he continues carrying on the Undertaking business in all its branches, having a fine assortment of mahogany, lead and pine coffins, of all sizes on hand—Any person who should require any of the above articles, will meet with every attention and quick despatch, on the most reasonable terms, by calling or sending their orders to No. 200, Calle la Reconquista, formerly Paz.

N. B.—Persian Blinds made to order, and old ones repaired and painted to look like new at the above establishment. jy. 26—4c

---

George Thomas, Responsible Editor.